

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING WALTER SENKOW FOR UNPARALLELED YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE TO CHILDREN THROUGHOUT DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join family, friends and community leaders in extending my thanks and appreciation to Walter Senkow as he celebrates retirement after unparalleled years of public service to children throughout Delaware County, PA.

Here in Congress, we often have occasion to pay tribute to the work of great men and women and comment on the impact they have had on us. It is fitting to recall that few have a more important calling than those who have made a lifetime commitment on behalf of the education of our children. In a career that has spanned 44 years of school-board service, Mr. Senkow has involved himself in the education of young people at nearly every level.

Mr. Senkow, a retired Marine who served during World War II, is a man for whom public service blended seamlessly into the fabric of his life. His leadership in education has led to significant improvements that will continue to make a difference in the lives of students for years to come. Among his singular achievements at the Delaware County Intermediate Unit (DCIU) were serving as board president since 1983 and guidance of the project which consolidated DCIU Education Service Center into the Morton, PA, location.

Educator, administrator, advocate, and community leader, Walt Senkow has dedicated a lifetime of commitment to Delaware County, PA, and its residents. He has left an indelible mark—a model of all that a community member should be and an example to which we would all aspire.

Mr. Speaker, Walt Senkow has demonstrated a unique and consummate dedication to public service. I have no doubt that he will continue in these efforts even after his retirement. On the occasion of his retirement, we thank him for his dedicated service and wish him all the best for the future.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP WEEK

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the goals and ideals of National Entrepreneurship Week. As you are well aware, businesses today face global competition at an unprecedented level. Outsourcing, off-shor-

ing, and supply-chaining have opened new avenues to maximizing profit, but also pose dangers to local companies and their employees. The impact can be felt all over the country. It is important that we recognize the critical role entrepreneurship plays in sustaining an innovation driven economy.

The lifestyle and economic success we enjoy as a Nation are in large part the result of successfully leveraged technologies by some of our most creative thinkers in commerce. Our natural advantages as an economic superpower are waning, and we must commit to maintaining our leadership role in the global economy. This means continued support of 7(a) small business loans, modernizing and making permanent the tax credits for research and development, and adequately funding the Small Business Administration. We must also recognize the need for educating our next generation of innovators. Along with teaching math, science, and engineering skills, teaching entrepreneurship to the next generation of leaders is one of the best investments we can make in our economic future.

Entrepreneurship programs and research offer the knowledge to grow pioneering ventures that provide jobs and contribute to development. A systemic improvement in these areas also makes for better informed policy makers, investors, and support organizations that can better create an environment to foster innovation and entrepreneurial success.

America has prospered when it has led, particularly in the fields of business and science. I believe we are at a "Sputnik" moment, and need to rise to the challenge of new and changing global landscape. It is vital that we do so with creativity and imagination.

MINIMUM WAGE AND THE ESTATE TAX

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday the House Republican Majority defeated a Democratic effort to increase the minimum wage. The current federal minimum wage, \$5.15 per hour, has not been increased since 1997. Consequently, inflation has eaten away at its purchasing power to the point that, adjusted for inflation, the minimum wage is now the weakest it has been in 50 years. This is not acceptable.

Energy prices are on the rise. The cost of college is skyrocketing. In Western New York, middle class families are working harder yet falling farther behind. The least this Congress can do is to update the minimum wage to a more just level, and to ensure that no American who works full time has to live in poverty. It should be a goal of this great Nation to guarantee as much. Yet last week we were denied the opportunity to vote on legislation to do just that. The House Republican Majority's

vote to block an increase in the minimum wage for millions of Americans, stood in stark contrast to a vote cast just minutes afterward, to give away millions in tax cuts designated for only the very wealthiest Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I support tax relief for middle class families, small businesses and family farmers. Unfortunately, in today's debate on the estate tax, Democrats, led by Mr. POMEROY, were denied the opportunity to offer our substitute, which would exempt 99.7% of all estates from the estate tax entirely. In my state of New York only 422 estates—that is only one quarter of one percent of all estates in the entire state—would pay any estate tax at all.

The Democratic substitute would have cost far less than H.R. 5638 and is a superior approach in a variety of ways. It would be paid for by closing the gap in uncollected taxes, and would have transferred estate tax revenue tax receipts to shore up the Social Security trust fund. Yet we were denied the opportunity to vote on this Democratic substitute, and as a result the House passed a bill today that will do nothing to help the middle class and will unnecessarily drive up our national debt.

The legislation the House passed last Thursday will slash taxes for multimillionaires while sticking our children and grandchildren with the bill. H.R. 5638 will cost the American people \$762 billion over the first ten years it is in effect. This at a time when, due to the economic decisions of this Administration, we are running huge annual budget deficits and our national debt is at a record high. We are sinking further into debt held by foreign governments such as China and Japan, and future generations of Americans will be paying the interest on this additional \$762 billion in debt for decades to come.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that in just one day in Congress the American people are able to see the economic priorities of the Republican Majority so clearly. Yet last Thursday a small handful of millionaires got off at a high price to the rest of us, and hardworking men and women took a huge hit.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House floor during rollcall votes 316, 317, and 318 taken on June 22.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on No. 316 (the motion to recommit H.R. 4890), "aye" on No. 317 (final passage of H.R. 4890), and "aye" on No. 318 (final passage of H. Res. 323).

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO JAIME FABEY, ELIZABETH TOPHAM, SALIL GABALE AND BRIAN BECK ON THEIR OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE IN ASSISTING THE HURRICANE VICTIMS ALONG THE GULF COAST

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a tremendous honor and privilege for me to rise to honor four young members of the AmeriCorps Program for their heroic assistance to the individuals devastated by hurricanes along the Gulf Coast. The National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) program, under AmeriCorps, is a full-time, teamwork-encouraging, non-profit organization comprised of individuals ages 18–24 who strive to serve the community at large, wherever assistance is needed. These four individuals, who so patriotically aided the residents of the Gulf Coast area, reside in the 7th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

AmeriCorps was founded in 1994, through the enactment of the National Community Service Trust Act. Members of the NCCC are required to serve for a minimum of ten months at a time, and are Red Cross-trained and certified in CPR, first-aid, and mass care. More than 1,600 NCCC members have extended their relief efforts to residents of the Gulf Coast region since September 2005, and have amassed approximately 600,000 hours of service—a truly commendable effort.

Jaime Fabey, an NCCC Team Leader, led a group of ten Corps members on two disaster relief mission-projects along the Gulf Coast. In partnership with the First Baptist Church of New Orleans, Jaime and her team, for two months helped save 16 homes as well as the personal items of many families whose homes were unsalvageable. Elizabeth Topham and her teammates spent their first assignment helping with the construction of the Salvation Army's largest outreach center in New Orleans, which aided more than 12,000 local residents. Salil Gabale and teammates worked to repair a warehouse that belonged to a non-profit organization named the Green Project, located in Covington, LA. Brian Beck offered his support through carrying out damage assessments and recruiting for volunteers. Brian and his team are currently building houses for hurricane disaster victims in Slidell, Louisiana.

As the Vice-Chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, I have seen first-hand the positive effects of the NCCC. These four young members have no doubt played a large role in upholding the excellent reputation of this organization.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have within my district four remarkably heroic and brave members of the NCCC. Our Nation owes Jaime Fabey, Elizabeth Topham, Salil Gabale and Brian Beck and the rest of the NCCC volunteers our most sincere gratitude for their services. We are most certainly a safer country because of their outstanding efforts. Again, I have the great privilege of representing these special individuals and honoring them for their selfless service to those who needed it the most during a time of national crisis.

HONORING BROOKSIDE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Brookside Engine Company No. 1 in the Mendham Township Fire Department and the Mendham Township Police Department, in the Township of Mendham, New Jersey, a patriotic community that I am proud to represent. On July 4, 2006, the good citizens of Mendham Township will celebrate two historic occasions with a special festivities and a parade: the 90th anniversary of Brookside Engine Company No. 1, and the 50th anniversary of the Mendham Township Police Department.

Brookside Engine Company No. 1 was founded on January 16, 1916, with 20 devoted charter members. During the ensuing 90 years, Brookside Engine Company No. 1, composed entirely of volunteers, has been dutifully serving the community and surrounding towns.

Today, Brookside Engine Company No. 1 is led by Fire Chief Sam Tolley, who presides over a membership of 45 regular volunteers and a junior division of more than 12 members between 16 and 18 years of age.

The Mendham Township Police Department was officially established on March 12, 1956. During its 50 years of existence, the department has employed a total of seven chiefs, a testament to its sterling reputation.

In 1994, Thomas J. Costanza was promoted to chief, a position he holds today. To support him, the department has 15 full-time officers. These courageous police officers continue to serve their community with integrity and honor, providing safety and protection to the residents of Mendham Township.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the volunteers of Brookside Engine Company No. 1 on 90 years of rich history, and the officers of the Mendham Township Police Department for 50 years of commendable service.

RECOGNIZING AN ARTICLE BY RABBI ISRAEL ZOBERMAN, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF CONGREGATION BETH CHAVERIM IN VIRGINIA BEACH, VA

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an article written by Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, VA. The article by Rabbi Zoberman reads as follows:

Prime Minister Ehud Olmert's successful first official visit recently to the United States was an expected formality between the leaders of two close and long-standing allies. It was also an essential opportunity for the Israeli Prime Minister to extend the intimate bond between his predecessor Ariel Sharon and President Bush, which Sharon learned to carefully cultivate, to his own budding relationship with a mighty and necessary friend.

Olmert, a skilled politician who has been moving away from a somewhat abrasive demeanor, did find the right words of gratitude, deference and shared sentiment. In his granted appearance as a special guest before a joint session of Congress, he received no less than 17 standing ovations reflecting America's genuine sympathy for the Jewish state which transcends those who happen to be in power on either side at a given time.

In fact, the vital alliance born of common values and interest between the senior and junior partners, has assumed a heightened relevancy following 9/11 with the complex war on terrorism and the costly thrust to bring democracy's freedoms to the Middle East and beyond. Who more than the ever beleaguered State of Israel has experienced what terrorizing onslaught on innocent civilians and a cherished way of life is all about?

The President gave his approving nod to the Prime Minister's unilateral plan of the "realignment" (the latest term) of Israel's future borders in the absence of a peace partner. The Palestinian Hamas-led government even rejects Israel's right to exist and is locked in a deadly struggle of a civil war nature with Fatah over running the Palestinian Authority. When will the Palestinians stop the tragic cycle of never missing an opportunity to miss an opportunity? Olmert voiced support for the seemingly moribund Road Map which Bush welcomed, as the President reiterated his embrace of Israel's determination to hold onto its large settlement blocks on the West Bank while relinquishing control over sparsely populated territory to allow for the creation of a Palestinian state.

The Prime Minister, a former Mayor of challenge-laden Jerusalem, is yet to be tested in Israel's hot political crucible in his country's top position. It is doubtless that he was given an extraordinary historic opportunity to affect Israel's destiny and fully implement the vision of Sharon who was so suddenly incapacitated at the height of his popularity and on the threshold of fateful decisions having accomplished the controversial Gaza disengagement. But likely the highlight of Olmert's visit to the capital of the world's only remaining superpower was the stern warning he poignantly delivered concerning the impending threat from Iran, and his revelation that the terror sponsoring radical Muslim regime ghoulishly calling for Israel's elimination while denying the Holocaust is almost within reach, closer than anticipated of developing a nuclear capability.

One wonders if the Prime Minister personally presented the priceless gift of supporting intelligence reports, thus nailing the unavoidable response that the United States and the West are saddled with at this very hour. The risks of hesitant inaction though far outweighs those of resolute action, sending a powerful message that tyrannical blackmail is unacceptable and that the resolve of free nations to prevail is unshakeable. An ambiguous response invites further aggression with rising costs. Iran's mullahs' genocidal design on Israel, with Europe as a potential target as well while seeking hegemony in a critical region, ought to alarm us enough. What should however be clear is that Israel's only option is to survive, it simply can not afford to absorb a first nuclear strike. Have we not internalized by now History's painful lessons, are we doomed to forever repeat the past? I pray not.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, was born to Polish Holocaust survivors in Chu, Kazakhstan, in 1945 and raised in Haifa, Israel.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
DALE E. KLEIN

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Dale E. Klein, currently the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, departs his post this week to assume the position of Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Born and educated in Missouri, Vice Chancellor for Special Engineering Programs in the University of Texas System, and on leave from his position as Professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering (Nuclear Programs) at the University of Texas in Austin, Dr. Klein, as the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense from November 2001 to June 2006, led the Department of Defense's efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction at a watershed time in history.

In this position, he served as the principal staff assistant and advisor to the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology for all matters concerning the formulation of policy and plans for nuclear weapons, and nuclear, chemical, and biological defense. He was directly responsible to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for matters associated with nuclear weapons safety and security, chemical weapons demilitarization, chemical and biological defense programs, cooperative threat reduction, treaties, and agreements.

In this capacity, he was responsible for the day-to-day oversight of four organizations responsible for billions of dollars in providing combat support operations to the Theater Commanders in support of the Global War on Terrorism, Counterproliferation and Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction. In addition, he was responsible for the Research and Development, Testing and Evaluation, and Acquisition Life-cycle Planning for systems to combat Weapons of Mass Destruction and to survive in a contaminated environment.

Dr. Klein personally facilitated international cooperation in the area of nuclear weapons safety and security by ensuring active and relevant bi-lateral dialogue was ongoing between several nuclear nations. These actions directly helped ensure proper stewardship of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile by several nations, while maintaining adherence to numerous international treaties and agreements, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. These programmatic actions serve to help mitigate the threat nuclear weapons pose to world order, while ensuring the President retains a credible deterrent option.

He supported and electrified President Bush's aims for the NATO-Russia Council. Desiring to see NATO and Russia move forward, together, to face common challenges and build ties that expand with time, Dr. Klein helped facilitate and institute numerous initiatives in the realm of nuclear and chemical and biological defense programs. These challenges include countering terrorism, preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, search and rescue operations at sea, and emergency planning.

Dr. Klein led the establishment of a significant new effort in medical bio-warfare defense. The Transformational Medical Technology Initiative (TMTI) focuses more than \$1 billion over the next five years to develop broad-spectrum medical countermeasures against advanced bio-terror threats, including genetically engineered pathogens.

Dr. Klein provided the Chemical Demilitarization Program with the oversight and policy guidance that led to the successful start of five new chemical weapons destruction facilities. Under Dr. Klein's Leadership, the Chemical Demilitarization Program led the international community in compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention obligations while maintaining the safety and security of the workers, the environment and the public during the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile and former chemical weapons production facilities.

His endeavors produced extraordinary results and will have a lasting impact on the quality of many of the programs vital to the Department of Defense. They include such significant accomplishments as: successful stewardship of the U.S. nuclear deterrent enterprise; spearheading efforts to develop science and technology programs aimed at establishing the backbone of Domestic Nuclear Defense; personally facilitating international cooperation in the area of nuclear weapons safety and security; and development of capabilities to defeat improvised explosive devices, special weapons, hardened targets, and WMD stockpiles and production facilities.

Dale Klein accelerated national security in the critical areas of nuclear weapons safety and security, chemical weapons demilitarization, chemical and biological defense programs, cooperative threat reduction, and nuclear, chemical, and biological treaties and agreements. His leadership, vision, and tenacity were the driving forces in transforming the Department of Defense's approach to nuclear, chemical and biological defense while proactively seeking new and revolutionary technologies to address future threats. Dr. Klein's achievements and dedication represent the highest traditions of public service.

HIGHER EDUCATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT EXTENSION

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2006

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today the House will temporarily extend for 3 months the Higher Education Act. I rise today to support this extension and to express my concern for the dangerous direction in which this Congress has taken our country's college students and our Nation's valued higher education system.

The Republican leadership has failed college students and their families by pushing through a reauthorization bill that does nothing to make college more affordable as tuition continues to increase at a rate faster than inflation. Instead of helping students and families deal with the rising price to attend college, Republicans also passed legislation cutting

\$12 billion from the student loan program—the largest cut in the history of federal student financial aid.

In addition to cutting Federal aid, the Republican leadership has made loans more expensive. And the bad news keeps coming. Recent reports confirm what struggling families already know—students and families are going deeper and deeper into debt to finance a college education. The Project on Student Loan Debt, a non-profit advocacy group, has found that the percentage of graduate seniors who have debt loads of \$40,000 or more have increased from 1.3 percent to 8 percent between 1993 and 2004.

Another recent report done by the Public Interest Research Group's Higher Education Project shows that 25 percent of public school graduates and 38 percent of private school graduates who become new teachers can't afford to pay their student debt on their salaries. Social workers in the same situation number even more—37 percent of public and 55 percent of private school graduates can't afford their student loan payments. More and more students are graduating with student loan debt numbers in the six figures. This is unmanageable and unfair and Congress can be a better partner in making the possibility of going to college more attainable—especially for middle- and low-income students.

Another troubling statistic has emerged—during the 2004–2005 school year—student borrowing of private loans increased by 30 percent. Private student loans are often used to bridge the gap between traditional financial aid and the cost of tuition—but they are more costly to students and families. In addition to being costlier, these private loans do not share some of the features of Federal student loans that are backed by the government, including deferment of payments and the rates at which interest may accrue.

What's more, starting July 1, Federal student loans will carry a higher fixed interest rate of 6.8 percent, an increase from the current 5.3 percent. That's why I support Democratic plans to provide substantive increases to the Pell Grant and to cut the student loan interest rates in half. As a co-sponsor of the Reverse the Raid on Student Aid Act, I believe that Congress can be a better partner for those students and their families who—as we debate these very issues that affect them—are sitting at kitchen tables across the country trying to figure out how to piece together the finances to attend college this fall.

There is some good news in this extension. The good news is that the current law that will be extended today is better than the Republican bill to reauthorize the Higher Education Act, H.R. 609, which does nothing to make college more affordable for students—the expressed purpose of the Higher Education Act. It makes no sense to make college more expensive by amending a law that exists to promote access to a college education.

College students should not be forced to bear the weight of President Bush's and this Republican Congress's irresponsible fiscal policies that have slashed student aid in order to pay for tax cuts that only benefit one percent of the nation's wealthiest. As I've stated in earlier extensions—today, this temporary extension is necessary, but I will continue to work to ensure that students will not be forced to pay for this enormous deficit now through financial aid cuts—or in the future as taxpayers.

RECOGNITION FOR THE KENTUCKY
COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC EDU-
CATION AND HILLIARD LYONS

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the Kentucky Council on Economic Education and, J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, Inc., a Louisville-based brokerage firm, for their efforts to improve the quality of financial and economic education for elementary, middle, and high school students in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Thanks to their dedicated efforts, Kentucky led all other States in increased participation in an important educational program, the Stock Market Game, in 2005.

To help students learn fundamental economic and financial concepts and principles, the Kentucky Council on Economic Education encourages schools throughout the Commonwealth to participate in the Stock Market Game. Created in the 1970s and administered by the Foundation for Investor Education, the Stock Market Game is a 15-week curricular tool that puts students in fourth through 12th grades in the role of investors. Students are given a hypothetical \$100,000 to invest in a simulated online market and must make decisions on how and where to invest their capital.

The simulated market experience that students receive via the Stock Market Game introduces them to financial markets and important economic concepts, including the sources and uses of capital and the impact inflation and recessions can have on investments. In addition to this knowledge, students learn valuable life skills, such as personal budgeting, critical thinking, and the importance of saving and investing.

Hilliard Lyons underwrites participation with a \$50,000 annual gift. As a result, participation in the Stock Market Game in Kentucky rose 46 percent in 2005, the largest of any State. In all, more than 9,000 students in 220 schools in Kentucky participated in the game. At one school, Campbell County Middle School near Cincinnati, 650 students participated at once. Math teacher Faye Smith deserves congratulations for that effort.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Kentucky Council on Economic Education and Hilliard Lyons for advancing economic education. Exposing youth to the concepts and practices that undergird our economy will aid them personally and professionally. Knowing how the economy works is important to the success of our nation. I commend the Kentucky Council on Economic Education and Hilliard Lyons for their interest in and dedication to economic education, which is vital to the continued prosperity and well-being of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and our Nation.

ON THE AMENDMENT PROCESS
FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R.
4761—DEEP OCEAN ENERGY RE-
SOURCES ACT OF 2006

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules may meet this week to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 4761, the Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006. The bill was ordered reported by the Committee on Resources on June 21.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment to the Rules Committee in room H-312 of the Capitol by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 28, 2006. Members should draft their amendments to the bill as reported by the Committee on Resources, which is available on the Web sites of both the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Rules.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are drafted in the most appropriate format and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

IN HONOR OF MR. JOHN E. "JACK"
KIPP, JR.

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to remember and honor an outstanding citizen, Mr. John E. "Jack" Kipp Jr., from the City of Folsom, CA. Following a lifetime of dedication to family and community, Jack Kipp passed away on May 26, 2006. He was 85 years old.

A fourth-generation resident of Folsom, Jack was born there on September 6, 1920. He was mischievous in his youth and even described himself as a "hell-raiser." Having been expelled from Folsom High School, he graduated from Christian Brothers High School in Sacramento in 1936.

During World War II, Jack served stateside in the U.S. Army. In 1953, he took over the family appliance shop. A year later, he helped found the Folsom Rotary Club chapter. This marked the beginning of his lifelong investment in his local community through civic participation.

Mr. Speaker, Jack spent nearly his entire life in Folsom and participated in many of the city's major changes over the past half-century. While serving as mayor and city councilman from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s, he helped transform a small prison town born out of California's Gold Rush into a dynamic, thriving commercial and residential center. Dubbed by some to be the "father of Folsom," Jack is credited for helping to secure a sufficient water supply, attract the newest community college built in California, lure a major hospital, and lay the groundwork for the extension of Sacramento's light rail system to Folsom's historic sector.

While he was an agent for great change in Folsom, Jack was also an acknowledged repository of local history. In fact, he wrote a history column for the Folsom Telegraph and gave guided tours around the city. These seemingly contradictory elements of character—keeping one foot in the past while striding into the future at the same time—reflect why he was so influential in the town he loved so much.

Mr. Speaker, Folsom is now a model city that balances the preservation of its heritage with a fixed view to what lies ahead. It is a community equally well-known for its annual rodeo and its high-technology employment opportunities. This is in large part due to the strong leadership and forward-thinking vision of Jack Kipp. It is, therefore, very appropriate that the city's civic center is already named after him and a bronze relief portrait of him is displayed at the Folsom City Hall.

As important as his hometown was to Jack Kipp, there was something more important—his family. He is survived by his wife of 62 years, Rose Marie Kipp. Together, they had two children: a daughter, Cookie, and a son, Michael. They have described their father as stern, thoughtful, generous, and kind.

Jack is also fondly remembered by his grandchildren, John Kipp, Tosca Riley, and Tony Galatti, and great-grandchildren, Nolan Kipp, and Chandler and Lucas Riley.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Kipp's legacy is one of honesty and integrity, of service and selflessness. Today, I join with his family, friends, and community to commemorate his life of good citizenship and uncommon decency. May he rest in peace.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF EVELYN
"EVY" DUBROW

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I have a heavy heart because Paterson has lost one of its greatest daughters with the passing of Evelyn "Evvy" Dubrow.

For over 60 years, Evvy gave her life and spirit to the fight for fair wages, gender equality and the improvement of the human condition. Evvy was that rare individual who had the passion of her convictions, yet never alienated anyone and was almost universally admired by all, truly a rare combination for a lobbyist in Washington.

Indeed, Evvy was an old-fashioned advocate who endlessly walked the Halls of Congress using her charm, wit and intelligence to lift the rights of workers. The fact that she was one of our Nation's most important labor leaders shows that the workers rights movement has no gender preference, no racial preference, nor does its message stop at any border, it is a movement for all of humanity and Evvy exemplified that message in every way.

The fruits of her labor were justly recognized in 1999 when President Bill Clinton awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom, calling her "a tiny woman, larger than life." But Evvy did not do her life's work in order to collect awards or receive recognition, no she got up every morning to fight for the convictions she felt in her heart and that was always clear to those who knew her.

I am honored to say that Evy Dubrow was a good friend of mine for many years, I join the people of Paterson, America and indeed the global community of workers who mourn her loss."

**INTRODUCTION OF THE PROSTATE
CANCER MEDICAID COVERAGE
ACT OF 2006**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to allow treatment using Medicaid funds for men who are diagnosed with prostate cancer. This bill mirrors the measure that Congress enacted in 1999 to help low-income women who would otherwise not qualify for Medicaid, despite being diagnosed with breast cancer or cervical cancer. Congress found that women responded in large numbers to efforts by government and others to encourage early diagnosis using mammography after the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act was enacted in 1990. However, in 1999 Congress recognized that because the screening did not provide coverage of treatment for women above the poverty level, the screening legislation had the tragic but unintended consequence of informing these women of a serious disease that demanded immediate treatment but leaving them without the means to seek that treatment. Later, Congress amended Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide medical assistance for the women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program.

In today's bill, I have endeavored to provide the same relief for men. This bill allows men, earning up to 250 percent of the poverty level, who are diagnosed with prostate cancer through a Federal screening program for prostate cancer, to qualify for treatment using Medicaid funds. The program would target men who are low-income, uninsured or underinsured men who, nevertheless, do not qualify for Medicaid and do not have private insurance.

Prostate cancer outranks breast cancer as the second most common occurring cancer in the U.S. and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths. However, diagnosing this cancer is often less expensive, and unlike breast cancer, often does not require immediate treatment. Prostate cancer treatment does not require invasive surgery in many instances. Many prostate cases can be diagnosed with a simple Prostate-Specific Antigen, PSA, test unlike the high technology mammography machines used to detect breast cancer. Many men are advised to wait and watch for the development of the disease before seeking treatment.

However the rate of cancer deaths coupled with available treatment is strong evidence that many lives could be saved at considerably less expense if early detection and treatment were more available. Although race is a factor, every man over the age of 50 is at risk of developing prostate cancer and should be screened. Veterans that have been exposed to Agent Orange also have a higher risk of developing prostate cancer. Many doctors rec-

ommend yearly screening for men over age 50, and some advise men who are at a higher risk for prostate cancer to begin screening at age 40 or 45. Many Black men are at the highest risk of prostate cancer—it tends to start at younger ages and grows faster than in men of other races. Currently, Medicare provides coverage for an annual PSA test for all men age 50 and older but men still do not fall within existing requirements to receive Medicaid.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in establishing this program guaranteeing treatment for men diagnosed with prostate cancer. It will meet an immediate and pressing need in communities across the country, and across racial and class lines.

**IN HONOR OF THE HOMES FOR
LIFE FOUNDATION**

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to the Homes for Life Foundation, a non-profit organization that strives to provide safe and comfortable group housing for people with developmental disabilities in Delaware. Through this organization's efforts, many disabled individuals now have greater opportunities to lead productive lives in safe and attractive homes. The builder, Ryan Homes, does an amazing job of incorporating the needs of these individuals into communities throughout Delaware.

Every house built by the Homes for Life Foundation includes a common room, in addition to private bedrooms and a counselor's suite. This design provides the residents with the ability to enjoy both privacy and the opportunity to socialize. Hundreds of people with developmental disabilities are currently waiting for these unique homes to become available and the work done by the Homes for Life Foundation increases the number of disabled individuals who are able to find these residential housing opportunities.

The work of the Homes for Life Foundation has been greatly furthered by the efforts of Ryan Homes. To date, Ryan Homes has built thirteen group homes, with two more under construction, for people with developmental disabilities in Delaware using the funds raised by the Homes for Life Foundation. The work done by these organizations is an excellent example of President Bush's New Freedom Initiative. Providing group residential housing to citizens with developmental disabilities is a proven method for successfully promoting access to community life and a greater sense of belonging.

I congratulate and thank the Homes for Life Foundation and Ryan Homes for all they have contributed to the State of Delaware. Many disabled Delawareans are grateful for them and I am pleased to be able to vocalize their appreciation.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN
OF SPENCER'S 200TH ANNIVER-
SARY**

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Town of Spencer in Tioga County, NY, which is part of the 22nd Congressional District that I proudly serve. This year marks the 200th anniversary of the founding of Spencer and I am pleased to recognize the Town of Spencer and the important contributions it has made to Tioga County and to the State of New York.

Located amidst the fertile hardwood forests of south central New York, Spencer was founded in 1806 as an agrarian settlement. The town, named for New York State Supreme Court Judge Ambrose Spencer, held the county seat from 1810–1821 and included the present-day towns of Caroline, Candor, Danby, Newfield, and Cayuta. Today, the Town of Spencer is not only still a strong agricultural center, but it is also becoming home to many new residents who work in neighboring communities, and place a premium on rural small town living.

Shortly after Spencer was settled, it produced "The Mother of Women's Suffrage." Born in Spencer in 1814, Esther McQuigg Morris was a proponent of civil rights for all people. On May 2, 1870, shortly after the passing of Wyoming Bill 70, Esther was elected as the Justice of the Peace of South Pass City, Wyoming. With her appointment, Esther became the first woman to hold a public office in the United States. Her motto of "It's justice first, then after that, the law," allowed her position to be so highly revered that in 1967 Esther McQuigg Morris was given her own post-age stamp.

Throughout its history, Spencer has been vital to the economic well-being of the county. Because of the abundance of fertile land, Spencer blossomed as an agricultural center that boasted successful dairy farms, creameries, and a milk condensory well into the 20th century. This booming agrarian community attracted many settlers, including the Finns, whose positive influence on agricultural technique and trade can still be seen throughout the community. In addition to its rich and attractive agricultural heritage, Spencer hosts several technology driven firms that provide critical information based services throughout the region.

Spencer is also home to a thriving arts scene. Historically centered around the Spencer Opera House and the theatrical works of the Spencer Players, Spencer's art scene has become a vital part of community living. Today, Spencer, which is home to many talented artists and crafts men and women, supports a flourishing music society which attracts concerts from both visiting and local performers.

When visiting Spencer, it is impossible not to notice how the hard work and generosity of its people has turned the lush green hills into a flourishing community. With this success, Spencer has become a quintessential example of how rural communities form essential, colorful threads that enrich the fabric of this great Nation. For the special role that they play,

Spencer, and rural towns like it, deserve to be honored and recognized for their numerous contributions to our Nation. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Town of Spencer, NY, as it celebrates the 200th anniversary of its founding.

**ARENT FOX LEGEND CELEBRATES
A HALF-CENTURY OF PRAC-
TICING LAW**

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the career and good works of my friend, David Osnos, who will celebrate 50 years of practicing law with Arent Fox PLLC on July 9. I was privileged to be his law partner when I worked at the firm of Arent Fox before becoming a Member of Congress.

David Osnos has been at the center of many of the major decisions regarding the growth and development of our Nation's Capital over the last 50 years. His advice has been sought out by the movers and shakers of the Washington business world.

David Osnos met Abe Pollin in 1958 and became his general counsel. The two often refer to each other as "brothers." Together, they teamed up to change the face of Washington by acquiring sports teams, building the Verizon Center, and working on many other projects. Osnos also serves as the chief lawyer to another great Washington success story—Jim Clark of the Clark Construction Group.

Pollin and Clark are just a few examples of those who have worked with Osnos to transform Washington, D.C., from simply a government town into a vibrant cultural and business center. His many good works and his contributions to the development of this great city have made him a legend in the Washington, D.C., legal and business community.

A true Arent Fox "lifer," Osnos joined the firm in 1956 upon graduating from Harvard Law School. He has been the heart and soul of the firm for decades, and his work in Washington has mirrored the growth and development of this great city—and Arent Fox's commitment to the city.

Osnos served as chairman of the firm's executive committee for 20 years. In that capacity, he participated in much of the development and growth of downtown D.C. and ensured that the law firm's participation in the civic life of the city was unparalleled. Since joining Arent Fox as its seventh lawyer a half-century ago, Osnos has contributed to the growth of the now 265-attorney firm.

Always a strong supporter of nonprofit community organizations and devoted to ensuring that Arent Fox was a leading provider of pro bono services, Osnos created a culture of excellence in both "lawyering" and community service. He has continued to play that role since stepping down as chairman of the firm. Today he is revered as one of Arent Fox's senior statesmen.

Mr. Speaker, David Osnos has touched our community with his legal brilliance, his high ethical standards and integrity, and his kind, gentle nature, which has enabled him to be effective as a force for change and action. He

has contributed immensely to the legal community, to the District of Columbia, and to our civic life. I am honored to be his friend and to offer him my warmest congratulations on this wonderful milestone in his life, the life of one of D.C.'s finest law firms, and the life of our community.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITTANY
LANG**

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superior performance of 20-year old Brittany Lang, during the Wegmans Ladies Professional Golf Association Tour.

Ms. Lang, a resident of McKinney, TX, was a runner-up in the U.S. Women's Open as an amateur a year ago. On Sunday, June 25, 2006, she briefly held the lead at the Wegmans LPGA tournament. Lang shot a 71 and tied for third after starting the day one shot off the lead. This was her first top 3 finish and her second top 10 finish of the 10 events she has competed in thus far in her career.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand here today to honor Brittany Lang for her achievements on the golf course. She serves as an example of athletic excellence to the young women of our community. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

**ESSAY BY BREISA BAKER FOR
THE NATIONAL HISTORY DAY
COMPETITION IN KENTUCKY**

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I commend my Colleagues to the attached essay, *The Blessed Broken School*, by Breisa Baker. Miss Baker is a student at Spencer County Middle School. Her essay placed 2nd in the National History Day Competition in Kentucky.

I had the privilege of meeting Miss Baker and her family during a recent visit to Washington, DC.

**THE BLESSED BROKEN SCHOOL
(By Breisa Baker)**

Segregation and integration are two words that played a big part in southern schools. The story of Ruby Bridges gives us a vivid picture of both words. Ruby Bridges played an important role in history through integration by taking a stand when she went to a segregated school in Louisiana.

Racial Segregation was challenged with a case in 1896 called *Plessy v. Ferguson* which took place in Louisiana. (Marilyn Miller, *Words That Built A Nation*) In this case, a black man found a vacant seat in the coach section on the train and decided to sit there. A white man came in demanding that the seat be his. This brought about a separation of blacks and whites. Because of this case, segregation carried over into the schools.

Written into the 14th Amendment of this case are laws permitting, and even requiring blacks to be separated from white people. These laws do not necessarily imply the infe-

riority of either race to the other. The most common instance of this is connected with the establishment of separate schools for white and "colored" children. The words "separate but equal" originated from this case.

It was the law in 17 southern and border states that African American children and white children attend separate public schools. All these states justified their policy by saying that black and white schools were "separate but equal."

Integration is the process of opening a group, community, place, or organization to all, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or social class. The court case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* ruled that racial discrimination in public education was unconstitutional and all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle.

In 1954, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) challenged the "separate but equal" doctrine at the elementary school level. The NAACP argued before the Supreme Court that children in all white schools received a better education than children in all black schools. In May of 1954, the courts agreed and outlawed racial segregation in public schools. Because of the *Brown v. Board* decision, black and white children, as well as children of all other races and ethnicities, today attend the same public schools. This is where the story of Ruby Bridges begins.

Ruby Bridges was born on September 8, 1954 in Tylertown, Mississippi into a very poor family. Ruby was, and still is a hero to American citizens. Of course, neither the Bridges family, nor Ruby, had any clue that she was going to end the war of separation of blacks and whites. Ruby would become a part of American history by being brave and walking into an all white school.

Ruby's parents worked hard to provide for her, but there were many nights that there was nothing to eat for dinner. At the age of 4, Ruby and her family moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, where her parents were able to get better jobs. Ruby's family was poor financially because her dad worked as a janitor, and her mom scrubbed the floors in a bank at night.

Americans did not treat African Americans as equals. Black children and white children attended different schools, which were segregated. The schools for black children were not as good as the schools for white children.

A federal judge in New Orleans said the city had to obey the law, *Brown vs. Board*, and in 1960 the judge ordered six year old Ruby Bridges to attend first grade at William Franz Elementary School. No black child had ever stepped foot upon the ground of the entirely white school. She would be the only black child there.

Ruby's family was scared once they had found out that Ruby was going to be sent to William Franz Elementary School. "I took a test along with all the other kindergarteners at my school during the summer found out that I had been selected to start first grade at William Franz Elementary School." The whole family was praying for strength and courage to get through any 'trouble' as a result of the desegregation ruling. Both of her parents were proud that their little daughter had been chosen for such an important event in American history. Maybe there was another reason why Ruby was chosen to carry the burden of being made fun of by all those people. Little Ruby wasn't the only one that was carrying the burden on her shoulders. There were three other little children in New Orleans being sent to another school because of the desegregation law. Ruby stood out the most because she was by herself and the other children had each other.

Ruby was terrified and didn't have any clue on what was going to happen while she attended the school. The court had federal marshals guarding her every where she went and watching everything she did in the school, and making sure no one harmed her. Charles Burks, a U.S. Marshal, who was one of the men who escorted Ms. Bridges said, "We expected a lot of trouble, but, as it turned out, it wasn't nearly as bad as we thought, even though Miss Bridges probably thought it was. For a little girl six years old, going into a strange school with four strange deputy marshals, a place she had never been before, she showed a lot of courage. She never cried. She didn't whimper. She just marched along like a little soldier. And we're all very proud of her." (Jim Lehrer, 2006)

The Federal marshals had to be ordered in by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to escort Ruby into the school building. The city police of New Orleans and the Louisiana State Police refused to help out. The marshals carried guns just in case people tried to hurt little Ruby. In fact, on many occasions they threatened to arrest people just to keep the crowds away from her. Ruby would always run through the crowds without saying a word.

Ruby Bridges, who is now Ruby Bridges Hall said, "I wish there were enough marshals to walk with every child as they faced the hatred and racism today, and to support, encourage them the way these federal marshals did for me. I know there aren't enough of you, but I do hope that I have inspired you to join me by dedicating yourselves to not just protecting but uplifting those you touch because that will enable us to rise together as a people, as a nation, and as a world." (Ruby Bridges, 2002)

On November 14, 1960, the nation's eyes were on her, as six year old Ruby Bridges walked into not only the school but 'into history as well'. "That first morning," said Bridges, "I remember mom saying as I got dressed in my new outfit, 'Now, I want you to behave yourself today, Ruby, and don't be afraid. There might be a lot of people outside this new school, but I'll be with you,'" (Eileen McCluskey, 2002)

Ruby's first day and all the other days that she attended school, there was a mob of angry white people trying to scare off Ruby. Some people even threatened to hurt Ruby. The crowd was yelling with one voice, "Two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate." (Ruby Bridges, 1999)

On her second day of school, Ruby remembers, "My mother and I drove to school with the marshals. The crowd outside the building was ready. Racists spat at us and shouted things like 'Go home, nigger,' and 'No niggers allowed here.' One woman screamed at me, 'I'm going to poison you. I'll find a way.' She made the same threat every morning." (Ruby Bridges, 2002) Yet every morning Ruby kept walking and praying, ignoring the noise that was going on all around her.

"Please God try to forgive these people because even if they said those bad things, they don't know what they're doing. So could you forgive them, just like you did those folks a long time ago when they said terrible things about you." (Bruce McCluggage, "A Prayer for White Folks") Ruby called her prayer, "The White Folks' Prayer." Ruby prayed every morning and afternoon about a block away from school, after she had been mocked and made fun of. She called it the "white folks' prayer," because she prayed for all those white folks that were yelling bad things at her. This prayer showed Ruby's character, her faith and Christianity. Ruby's mother wanted her children to be close to the Lord at a very young age. Little Ruby came from a very re-

ligious background. Even though Ruby's family was poor, being Christians made them very rich. Because of her mother and father teaching her about God she knew what to do while being persecuted.

Ruby entered the class room, and she saw that the teacher, Mrs. Henry, and she were the only ones in the class room. The parents of the white children would not let their children go into the school with Ruby.

Her walk and her bravery inspired the 1964 Norman Rockwell painting, "The Problem We All Live With." This shows a small black girl escorted by four federal marshals walking to school beside a wall bearing a scrawled racial epithet and the letters KKK, which stands for the Klu Klux Klan. The KKK are people who dress up in white robes and hoods, and they do not like black people at all. They try to do whatever they can to hurt black people.

A Harvard professor by the name of Robert Coles witnessed Ruby's first day in New Orleans. He wrote a children's book about Ruby Bridges' experience called *The Story of Ruby Bridges*. Coles reminds children of all ages about the heroism of Bridges' action by showing her facing an empty classroom because angry parents kept their children home and all but one teacher refused to teach a black child.

A book about Ruby titled *The Story of Ruby Bridges* was published in 1995. When the book came out, Ruby's first grade teacher, Mrs. Henry, saw it and contacted her. They were reunited on the "Oprah Winfrey Show." I suppose that was one of the greatest joys of Ruby's life. She has also been in contact again with Dr. Coles, her old child psychiatrist. Also, there was footage of Ruby in the television series, "Eyes on the Prize," about the Civil Rights Movement.

Ruby Bridges played an important role in the Civil Rights Movement. She feels that there was a reason for what she went through. She played an important part in bringing blacks and whites together. She did not know why she had to go through it, but now believes that it was meant to be that way. She has finally reached a point in her life where she feels that her life had meaning.

There are few who deny the heroism of Ruby Bridges: she has demonstrated the value of education to countless others. Ruby Bridges, who is now 51 years old, has devoted herself to the education of the young. She raised her own four sons, her brother's four daughters, and started the Ruby Bridges Foundation "in the hopes of bringing parents back into the schools and taking a more active role in their children's' education." (Bridges Foundation)

Ruby went through more than half of the school year in a room being the only student. The only other person, who was brave enough to be seen with Ruby was Ms. Henry, her teacher. Ms. Henry was a lady from the north who was telephoned by the superintendent to come teach the first grade class at William Franz Elementary School. At first, Ms. Henry, did not know that she would teach at a segregated school.

The first day when Ruby walked into the classroom, she only saw the teacher, a white lady. Ruby said, "A young white woman met us inside the building. She smiled at me. 'Good morning, Ruby Nell' she said, just like Mama except with what I later learned was a Boston accent. 'Welcome, I'm your new teacher, Ms. Henry. 'She seemed nice, but I wasn't sure how to feel about her. I had never been taught by a white teacher before.'" (Ruby Bridges Hall, March 2000) Ruby was surprised that the school had not sent her a black teacher, but a white teacher. There were no other students, but yet Ms. Henry and Ruby both came to school faith-

fully the whole year. Ignoring the noise outside, she and Ruby used their time getting to know one another and learning the whole year.

Despite not being able to go outside, Ms. Henry always found a way to cheer Ruby and create games for the both of them. Ms. Henry remembers that "Ruby was an extraordinary little girl. She was a child who exuded, I think courage. To think that every day she would come to class knowing, that she would not have any children to play with, to be with, to talk to, and yet continually she came to school happily and interested to learn whatever could be offered to her. I think she was a child with an incredible sense of self in that she was strong enough to counter all the obstacles that were put in her way. And each day she would enter class, after having gone through tumultuous entrance into the school where she was confronted by an incredible number of agitators and protestors. Yet she would come into school every day with the most wonderful smile on her face. Then she would come over and greet me, her eyes dazzled with a sense of wonder." (Lucille Renwick, 2001)

Ms. Henry has said, "I have learned so much from Ruby. Children can teach us so much by showing their inner selves. Children are pure, honest and simple. Children constantly teach teachers lessons of character honesty, and integrity. Children learn what they see. They take a signal from the teacher on how to value the worth of an individual." (Lucille Renwick, 2001)

Ms. Henry also said, "Teachers have to present to the students the struggles that have gone on in the world before them to realize the opportunities that they have just to go to school, and the struggles some people have had simply to get an education. You have to be a person who offers a child an opportunity for enlarging his world, and seeing the world from different points of view, and in different settings." (Lucille Renwick, 2001)

Eventually Ruby was joined by two boys, and was soon followed by the rest of the students. Ruby went on to finish out elementary school and then middle and also high school! Ruby became a major part of American history. Because of her bravery and her actions may the whites and the blacks or any other ethnicities never be separated like this again! Thanks to Ruby Bridges who stood up for what she believed in and for continuing to take a stand!

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIVONIA, MICHIGAN'S CHAPTER 114 OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. THADDEUS G. MCCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and acknowledge the 50th Anniversary of the Livonia, Michigan Chapter 114 of the Disabled American Veterans.

For five decades, Chapter 114 has tirelessly sought to improve the quality of life for disabled veterans. Founded in a basement by 12 people in 1956, Livonia Chapter 114 had 31 charter members. Now the third largest in the state of Michigan, this chapter has blossomed into a membership of 1,500.

After 50 years, Chapter 114 continues to promote appreciation and understanding of American history at local schools through benevolence and outreach. To foster patriotism,

members host a writing contest, What the American Flag Means to Me; to encourage involvement, members sponsor local ROTC programs; and, to educate young men and women, members speak with students about the role of America in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

The members of Chapter 114 also play a vital role in the lives of other veterans. They schedule hospital visits to newly admitted veterans and wounded soldiers, plan bingo nights for hospitalized soldiers and veterans, assist with health benefit claims for disabled soldiers, and donate modified cars to help disabled veterans drive.

The organization is also an institution where veterans of all wars can meet other legendary former servicemen. One of the first members of the 1920 National Disabled American Veterans Convention in Detroit, Joseph Piccola, joined the U.S. Army in 1918 and lost an eye during World War I. At age 98, Joe continues to inspire members to retain their independence and give back to their community. Thomas Silvermail, another inspirational figure, was wounded in the Korean War and is the only surviving charter member of Chapter 114.

Mr. Speaker, to the men, women, and children of our community; to the families of missing and fallen soldiers; and to every veteran of foreign wars, Livonia Chapter 114 is the embodiment of eternal unity and brotherhood. For 50 years, the organization's tireless efforts have commemorated the lives of heroic servicemen, preserved the independence of disabled veterans, and ensured the bravery of our armed forces is never forgotten. We owe the courageous members of Chapter 114 a great debt of gratitude. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking them for their years of unrelenting service to our community and our country.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF YWCA SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the YWCA of Fort Worth and Tarrant County as it celebrates 100 years of service in the 26th District of Texas. The YWCA of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, the first YWCA in Texas, has been serving our community since 1907.

Since its start, the YWCA of Fort Worth and Tarrant County has grown to encompass over 100 paid employees as well as 200 volunteers. Together, these individuals have sought to eliminate racism and empower women through residential services such as My Own Place, which houses 14 young women who have outgrown foster care, and Supportive Living, which houses about 20 women and is designed to help homeless women become independent and self-reliant.

After 100 years of service, the YWCA of Fort Worth and Tarrant County continues to find innovative ways to improve the community. In 2005, the YWCA started two new programs: a class on diversity called "Dialogue on Race" and a partnership with a local Ben & Jerry's Ice Cream shop that employs at-risk youth.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I stand here today to honor the YWCA of Fort Worth and Tarrant County for its commitment to playing an active role in the development, improvement, and success of the community.

SACRED HEART BASEBALL TEAM WINS CLASS 1 CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to recognize the Sacred Heart High School baseball team from Sedalia, MO, on winning the Class 1 State championship.

With their 11-4 win against Stoutland, the Sacred Heart baseball team won the first State championship in the school's 61-year history and the Kaysinger Conference's first team championship on June 1. The team has worked diligently and provided many hours of hard work and dedication to achieve such a great accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, the Sacred Heart baseball team and their coaches can be very proud of this accomplishment. I know the Members of the House will join me in congratulating them for winning the Class 1 championship.

A TRIBUTE TO KEISHA ARSO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Keisha Arso on the occasion of her graduation from Martin Van Buren High School in New York City on June 27, 2006. It behooves us to pay tribute to this outstanding citizen and student and I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing her impressive accomplishments.

Keisha Arso was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1987. As the second of four daughters, Keisha lived in New Orleans until August 2005 when she and her family had to evacuate their home because of the impending onslaught of Hurricane Katrina, one of the most horrific and devastating hurricanes to hit the United States.

Keisha Arso was one of the lucky ones. She was able to escape to Texas prior to the hurricane's landing in New Orleans. However, her mother Brenda Arso, a nurse, had to stay behind. For days, Keisha Arso, like many others separated from family members and unable to establish communication, fretted with anxiety as she watched the visual images of thousands of people fighting for survival among the rising flood waters, lack of food and water, and outlaws victimizing the weak and helpless.

However, with the assistance of clergy, volunteers in New Orleans and New York City, and family members in Texas, Keisha was finally reunited with her mother and other siblings. Add to that, the dedicated teachers and administrators from Martin Van Buren High School, Keisha and her family have been able to face and survive many obstacles that from the outset seemed insurmountable. The Arso family home may not have survived the cata-

strophic levee breach of Lake Pontchartrain, but Keisha's spirit remains intact. Keisha's strength, courage and ability to rise above all obstacles and receive her diploma are prominent examples of the power of faith, freedom, compassion and the American spirit.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is incumbent on this body to recognize the accomplishments of Keisha Arso, as she serves as a role model for others facing adversity.

Mr. Speaker, please join our community in honoring Keisha Arso, as her steadfast perseverance makes her most worthy of our recognition today.

IN TRIBUTE TO CECIL BROWN, JR.

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and work of a noted civil rights leader. Mr. Cecil Brown, Jr., who died earlier this week, was one of the first African Americans elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly, and ultimately became a national leader in the fight for equality and desegregation.

A lifelong Midwesterner, Mr. Brown was born in Chicago and also lived briefly in Iowa but was only nine years old when his family settled in Milwaukee during the depression, hoping to make a better life for themselves and their children. Mr. Brown graduated from North Division High school and went on to pursue a college degree at Marquette University. He worked as an accountant before he won a seat in the Assembly in 1954. His victory helped establish new opportunities for African Americans in elected office, giving rise to a cadre of strong elected officials that included Representative Lloyd Barbee, and County Board Supervisor Clinton Rose, among others. Serving a district that was predominantly white, Cecil Brown became known for his ethics and integrity, as well as exemplary civil rights leadership.

After serving briefly in the Assembly, Mr. Brown went on to become one of the foremost leaders of Milwaukee's civil rights movement. He founded the Milwaukee chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality, and worked alongside Father James Groppi and others to fight for desegregated housing and schools. Inspired equally by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Paul Robeson, he was deeply committed to non-violent strategies for social change. His wife, Loretta Brown, too, was a civil rights activist whom he met while participating in the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee.

All of us who are elected to public office stand on the shoulders of those who came before us. Mr. Brown is one of the giants in our state's history whose efforts enabled me to have a career in public service. I am honored to have this opportunity to pay tribute to his lifelong efforts to advance the African American community and to give thanks to him and his family for their unwavering commitment to equality and civil rights.

BEST FRIENDS KINDNESS TO
ANIMALS WEEKEND

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that this past weekend was designated by Best Friends Animals Society as Best Friends Kindness Weekend.

Best Friends Animal Society, based outside Kanab, Utah, works with shelters and rescue groups nationwide to bring about a time when there will be no more homeless pets. Best Friends operates the country's largest sanctuary for homeless animals, and provides adoption, spay/neuter, and educational programs nationwide.

The purpose of Best Friends Weekend was to remind all of us how animals enrich our lives through their companionship, friendship and love. Best Friends Animal Society believes that dedicating one weekend each year to promoting kind acts towards animals can make our communities and our world a better place.

Cruelty to animals often leads to cruelty to people. I've been a strong and outspoken supporter of animal welfare issues since first coming to Congress, and I've authored legislation to help protect animals and promote their welfare. Organizations like Best Friends serve as a conscience to lawmakers and the country in these matters and remind us that our first duty is to protect the most vulnerable and innocent among us.

This past weekend's activities of kindness inspired by Best Friends should serve as a reminder to all of us, that in this increasing fragmented society we need to be ever more compassionate about the animals in our world, whether they are companion pets, service animals such as seeing-eye dogs, livestock, or nature's wildlife. It also serves as a reminder that the bond between humans and animals is a vital one and is capable of bringing joy and healing to people of all ages. Finally, it serves to remind us to be more kind and compassionate to our fellow man. We coexist in this world—human to human and human to animal—and those bonds must be maintained and kept strong.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 22, 2006, I was unavoidably detained at a Border Health Conference hosted by the Texas Medical Association in conjunction with my office, and missed rollcall votes Nos. 308, 309, 310, and 311. If I had been present, I would have voted no on these votes.

CELEBRATING MRS. OZIA MAE
STURGIS' 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 2006

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a very special New Yorker, Mrs. Ozia Mae Sturgis, a very happy 80th birthday. Mrs. Sturgis commemorated this occasion with family members and friends at a birthday tea at the William Hodson Senior Center. I would like to join them in celebrating her life, her contributions, and her career of community service.

The eldest of 12 children, she was born Ozia Mae Hammond on June 21, 1926, in Augusta, Georgia, and moved to New York City in the 1940s, where she met and married Jimmie Sturgis.

Mrs. Sturgis and her husband raised seven children in their Bronx home, where she instilled in them the importance of education, a strong work ethic, and the value of family. Their children and seven grandchildren all still reside in the New York Metropolitan Area.

She is very active in her church and her community, serving as a past president and current Board Member of the William Hodson Senior Center in the Bronx. Last year, she was the proud recipient of the Center's "Mother of the Year" award.

On the occasion of Ozia Mae Sturgis's 80th birthday, I am pleased to join her family and friends in wishing her many happy years to come.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 27, 2006 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold an oversight hearing on Environmental Protection Agency regional inconsistencies.

SD-628

Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine Native American Housing Programs.

SR-485

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine hedge funds and independent analysts.

SD-226

10 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to continue markup of H.R. 5252, to promote the deployment of broadband networks and services.

SH-216

Finance

Business meeting to markup S. 1321, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communications, and proposed legislation to implement the United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider an original bill, to exempt from certain requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 U.S. exports to India of nuclear materials, equipment and technology, the nominations of Earl Anthony Wayne, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Argentina, Gaddi H. Vasquez, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture, John Clint Williamson, of Louisiana, to be Ambassador at Large for War Crimes Issues, Michael E. Ranneberger, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, Eric M. Bost, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, W. Stuart Symington IV, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, Gayleatha Beatrice Brown, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Benin, Robert O. Blake, Jr., of Maryland, to be

Ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives, Robert D. McCallum, Jr., of Georgia, to be Ambassador to Australia, and Leslie V. Rowe, of Washington, to be Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Solomon Islands and Ambassador to the Republic of Vanuatu.

SD-419

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider proposed Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006, S. 3546, Dietary Supplement and Nonprescription Drug Consumer Protection Act, S. 707, to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity, S. 757, to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer, and any pending nominations; to be followed by a hearing on biodefense.

SD-430

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Mickey D. Barnett, of New Mexico, Katherine C. Tobin, of New York, and Ellen C. Williams, of Kentucky, each to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service.

SD-342

10:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Marc Spitzer, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the progress of the Capitol Visitor Center construction.

SD-138

11 a.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine Belgium's Chairmanship of the OSCE, focusing on developments in Central Asia and neighboring Afghanistan, the emergence of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the political situation in the Caucasus, and human rights trends in the Russian Federation.

2359 RHOB

2 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Kimberly Ann Moore, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, and Bobby E. Shepherd, of Arkansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Richard E. Hoagland, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia, Peter R. Coneway, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Switzerland, and to serve concurrently and without additional com-

pensation as Ambassador to the Principality of Liechtenstein and Thomas C. Foley, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

SD-419

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S. 1812, to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to provide for the conjunctive use of surface and ground water in Juab County, Utah, S. 1965, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain buildings and lands of the Yakima Project, Washington, to the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, S. 2129, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land and improvements of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Project, Idaho, S. 2470, to authorize early repayment of obligations to the Bureau of Reclamation within the A&B Irrigation District in the State of Idaho, S. 2502, to provide for the modification of an amendatory repayment contract between the Secretary of the Interior and the North Unit Irrigation District, S. 3404, to reauthorize the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project, H.R. 2383, to redesignate the facility of the Bureau of Reclamation located at 19550 Kelso Road in Byron, California, as the "C.W. 'Bill' Jones Pumping Plant", and H.R. 4204, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer ownership of the American River Pump Station Project.

SD-366

3 p.m.

Library

Business meeting to consider pending committee business.

H-140, Capitol

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine Russia.

SD-419

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to enhancing employee performance.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to continue markup of H.R. 5252, to promote the deployment of broadband networks and services.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine H.R. 5254, to set schedules for the consideration of permits for refineries.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement.

SD-215

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting to markup H.R. 5427, making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, H.R. 5441, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, H.R. 5522, making appropriations for

foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and H.R. 5386, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007.

SD-106

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine H.R. 1038, to amend title 28, United States Code, to allow a judge to whom a case is transferred to retain jurisdiction over certain multidistrict litigation cases for trial.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Federal Financial Management, Government Information, and International Security Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the case for reform regarding community development block grants, focusing on issues surrounding program formulas, recipient communities, and management of grants within the Community Development Block program, including aspects of the reform package, the "CDBG Reform Act of 2006".

SD-342

Finance

Long-term Growth and Debt Reduction Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine how to increase worker coverage relating to small business pension plans.

SD-215

Intelligence

To receive a closed briefing regarding intelligence matters.

SH-219

JULY 12

10 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine USDA dairy programs.

SR-328A

JULY 13

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and proposed legislation making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007.

SD-106

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine unmanned aerial systems in Alaska.

SD-562

JULY 19

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the semi-annual Monetary Policy Report to Congress.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Technology, Innovation, and Competitiveness Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine high performance computing.

SD-562

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee

To hold an oversight hearing on the implementation of Public Law 108-148 The Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

SD-366

JULY 20

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting to markup H.R. 5631, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, H.R. 5385, making appropriations for the military quality of life functions of the Department of Defense, military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and H.R. 5576, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007.

SD-106

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine antitrust concerns relating to credit card interchange rates.

SD-226

JUNE 29

10 a.m.

Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine strengthening participation of small businesses in Federal contracting and innovation research programs.

SR-428A